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ROLL AND JOURNAL  
OF  
CONNECTICUT SERVICE  
IN  
QUEEN ANNE'S WAR

1710 1711

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Edited for the Acorn Club

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THE ACORN CLUB



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## QUEEN ANNE'S WAR





# A Roll of

Col. William Whiting his Company during its being at Annapolis Royal, in Her Majesties Service from the 10th. of October 1710. to the 10th. of October 1711:

William Whiting, Capt. Lieut. James Lyndley Sants. Agnes Nicholson.		The Time of the Mens Death.	The Time of their being in their Defecting.	The Time of their being in Her Majesties Service.	How many days to each of them computing Serjeants at 10 & Privates Men at 8 to Do.
Serjeants.	John Miller	Dead, Feb. 17th.	taken the 10th of June	Two hundred thirty three days	11 10 0
	Daniel Conrick			One hundred and forty days	11 10 0
	Israel Bussell			Two hundred twenty five days, as Serj	11 16 7
	Ditto Bussell			One hundred & forty days, as Corps	11 07 00
Corporals.	John Hays			Three hundred sixty five days	11 18 09
	David Palmer			One hundred & forty days, as priv. Man	11 04 13
	Ditto Palmer			Two hundred Twenty five days, as Corp	11 11 15
Drum.	Leander Minto	Kill'd June 10th.	came away, Aug. 19	Three hundred thirteen days	11 15 13
	Jonathan Lamb		Run, July the 15th.	Two hundred forty three days	11 08 01
	Thomas Rizer			Two hundred seventy eight days	11 09 05
	William Page			Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	John Tuttle		taken, June the 10th.	Two hundred forty three days	11 08 03
	Geoffrey Mattson			Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	Daniel Hild			Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	Jonathan Ogden		Run, July the 15th	Two hundred twenty eight days	11 09 05
	Abraham Jump		taken, June the 10th.	Two hundred forty three days	11 08 03
	Thomas Leeds		taken, June the 10th.	Two hundred forty three days	11 08 03
	Joseph Baker	Kill'd July 15th		Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	Peter Burnet	Dead, May 19th.		Two hundred twenty eight days	11 09 05
	Joseph Brent			Two hundred twenty one days	11 07 07
	John Macneice			Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	Thomas Armstrong			Two hundred ninety four days	11 09 05
	John Cline		came away the 31 July	Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	Benjamin Tyler			Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	William Kelle			Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	William Everett			Three hundred sixty five days	11 12 03
	John Morris		Run, March the 30th	One hundred seventy one days	11 05 14
	Thomas Paving		Run, April 1st.	One hundred ninety three days	11 06 08
	Samuel Manly	Dead, Feb. 7th		One hundred and twenty days	11 04 00
	John Rayner	Dead, Feb. 23d		One hundred thirty seven days	11 04 12
	James Carvish	Dead, Feb. 20.		One hundred thirty four days	11 04 09
	Ephraim Bates	Dead, Decemb. 10		Sixty one days	11 03 01
	William Phillips	Dead, Decemb. 15th		Sixty six days	11 03 04
	Isaac Ray	Dead, Decemb. 15th		Seventy days	11 03 06
	John Beach	Dead, Jan. 1.		Eighty three days	11 03 15
	Joseph Parks	Dead, Jan. 3.		Eighty five days	11 03 16
	Zechariah Fortis	Dead, Jan. 4.		Eighty six days	11 03 17
	Thomas Dineen	Dead, Jan. 12		One hundred and four days	11 03 09
	Ephraim Carrington	Dead, Jan. 19.		One hundred and one days	11 03 07
	Ephraim Whetler	Dead, Feb. 4th		One hundred and seventeen days	11 03 18
	Joseph Beaman	Dead, Feb. 5th		One hundred twenty one days	11 04 00
	David Lyman	Dead, Feb. 2d.		One hundred and fifteen days	11 03 16
	Thomas Harris	Dead, Feb. 2d.		One hundred and fifteen days	11 03 16
	Querry Chisfield	Dead, March 1. 17th		One hundred fifty five days	11 05 03
	Joseph Gossuin	Dead, March 10.		One hundred sixty one days	11 05 07
	John Flavel	Dead, March 13		One hundred sixty four days	11 05 09
	John Marsh	Dead, March 15.		One hundred sixty six days	11 05 10
	William Lee	Dead, March 18.		One hundred sixty seven days	11 05 11
	William Parks	Dead, March 19.		One hundred sixty eight days	11 05 12
	Joseph Dutton	Dead, April 7th.	taken, June 10th.	Two hundred forty three days	11 08 03
	Elkanah Perry			One hundred sixty five days	11 05 10
	Samuel Berlier	Dead, March 14.	taken, June 10th.	Two hundred forty three days	11 08 03
	Edward Elgett			Three hundred fifty five days	11 13 03
	Joseph Burton.				

William Whiting.

4 436 17 06

Memorandum.  
Names of the Men that were taken the 10th. of June, being in the Disbanded State of the Garrison up the River on that Day.

John Miller Serjeant  
Jonathan Perry  
Thomas Leeds  
John Tuttle

Returned.

Edward Baker  
Jonathan Jump  
who returned

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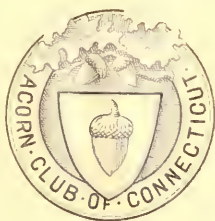
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Samuel Morgan Alvord,	.	Hartford

### *Deceased*

Charles Jeremy Hoadly	Donald Grant Mitchell
Mahlon Newcomb Clark	Charles Thomas Wells
Martin Leonard Roberts	Andrew Wheeler Phillips



## INTRODUCTION

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If abundance of historic vicissitudes and varieties of being could make a district happy, Acadia in its first two centuries would be supremely blessed among American provinces. Of all the colonies in the western Hemisphere,—English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish,—none approaches it for the number of oscillations in its ownership, and the sweeping changes in its conditions of inhabitation. Six times in less than a century it was conquered and given back, wiped out of existence and resettled, or transferred from one private lord to another. Within another half-century it was largely depopulated by a military measure strange to this continent, though not to others; to be again repopled by its old inhabitants, who were shortly swamped by a new immigration of refugees from its lifelong colonial enemy, torn by a revolution from its ancient national enemy, now its mistress. Of all these changes, Port Royal, now Annapolis, bore the brunt and was the head, carrying the control of the colony with it.

For the major part of this, the reason is clear. Its position among colonies was unique. It was a seaboard outlier of a power which always lost the control of the sea during a war with the owner of its rival colonies, yet whose European position long enabled it to reclaim its lost children at the end of every war. It was the river-mouth guard of an inland colony which was only

to be reached by first seizing its gate-keeper. It was a first-rate privateering station, and excellent centre for supply and incitement of Indian raids on its nearest colonial neighbors, in whose minds therefore its capture was always at the forefront. But it had internal conditions also which created its two most picturesque episodes. It was the seat of a valuable fur-trade, which generated a violent struggle between a royal grantee and an adventurous "squatter," still famous. It had a much paternalized French Catholic population, which at once kept away the free English settlers that made the growth of the other colonies, and remained still obedient French instruments under English sway, a sure warrant of ruin.

Planted first by De Monts and Poutrincourt in 1604, Port Royal was exterminated with all its coast fellows by Argall in 1613. The peninsula was held by a few wanderers under Biencourt and his lieutenants the La Tours; the town was conquered for England and replanted with a Scotch colony by the Huguenot David Kirke in 1629, and the whole returned to France in 1632. The royal grantee Razilly left it to D'Aunay in 1635; and from 1638 to 1646 the latter carried on internecine war with the younger La Tour for overlapping grants, and finally for the whole and La Tour's liberty and perhaps life, which ended in D'Aunay's victory and the death of La Tour's heroic consort. But four years later D'Aunay died; and La Tour at once obtained a royal pardon and grant of the whole. Conquered a second time for England under Cromwell, by his old general now Major Robert Sedgwick of Massa-

chusetts, it was again restored at the Treaty of Breda in 1667. Conquered a third time for England by Sir William Phips in 1690, it was a third time given back at the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Conquered a fourth time for England by General Francis Nicholson in 1710,—the subject of this diary,—it was *not* given back, though old Louis XIV. made the most despairing efforts to retain it. In its place arose the fortress of Louisbourg, which a sardonic fate might well have induced France to build as a Greek gift to her enemy England. But that power had been fighting not for Acadia, but against France; as conversely had France. The province was substantially forgotten and left pretty much to its own devices, the people to priestly intrigue which kept them French in allegiance. And when the final struggle came with France, the English government could only undo its many years' *laches*, and secure its eastern frontier by making a desert of its own province.

The first expedition on which our diarist went, that which finally made Acadia English, was toward the close of Queen Anne's War, the American portion of the War of the Spanish Succession. In this colonial war the French had two main objects in view: the one of direct military importance, the other indirect and to keep their tools in condition. The first was to strike at New York and Boston and destroy the colonial commerce, as well as to secure the control of the West; the second was to keep the Indians embroiled with the provincials, and prevent their drifting into peaceful relations which would cut the ground from under the

French. The latter motive was the source of expeditions of mere ravage and murder, like the massacre at Deerfield in 1704, which had no military object. This atrocity could not be avenged by the colonies attacking Canada, impregnable in her forests; but Acadia could be reached by the New-Englanders' chosen element, the sea. The old Indian-fighter Benjamin Church at once organized an expedition to break up that haunt of privateers, and supply station for Indian raids on New England; but was forbidden to attack Port Royal, the only thing worth while and which alone made the province formidable. None the less he brought his little fleet before it and summoned it to surrender; but his officers colonial and British refused to attack, and he went home.

Three years later a joint New England force (except from Connecticut) was dispatched against Port Royal under Colonel John March of Massachusetts, and intrenched before it; but there was no discipline among the men or courage among the officers. One council of war voted to withdraw, a second to bring up the cannon and attack, a third again to raise the siege; and after the men had demolished some outbuildings under fire, with a spirit which showed that with leadership an assault was hopeful, the armament drew off. Reinforced, they again came up, landed, fought small engagements for a week, and returned home, to be mocked by the children in the street.

Two years later, in 1709, an expedition to conquer all Canada was authorized by the English government, on the persuasion of Captain Samuel Vetch, an expe-

rienced Scotch soldier, one of the survivors of Paterson's Darien colony, and son-in-law of Robert Livingston of New York; now at Boston in the Canadian trade. The northern colonies were directed to raise 1500 men (Connecticut's share 350) for an expedition by Lake Champlain, under Colonel Francis Nicholson, ex-governor of several colonies and late lieutenant-governor of New York; and 1200 for one by the St. Lawrence, capturing Port Royal on the way, with the aid of a royal fleet and force. Nicholson's troops (to which New Jersey and Pennsylvania had refused to contribute) lay all summer in camp on Wood Creek, dying like flies of dysentery brought on by heat, insects, and unsanitary conditions. The St. Lawrence levies waited at Boston. *Four months* after Vetch and Nicholson had left England with the promise of the regulars and fleet, the foreign secretary wrote to Governor Dudley of Massachusetts that they had been sent to Portugal instead; they were needed in Europe. This letter reached America the 11th of October, when Nicholson's force was *hors de combat* and the season for a campaign was past. Yet even then all the New England governors joined in an offer to send their forces against Port Royal if the frigates at New York and Boston would join; but the captains refused.

But New England was determined to be rid of Port Royal. Nicholson, just starting for England, was commissioned to tell the government that the colonists would again assault the place the following year, if they could have four frigates and five hundred regulars, though sorely crippled in their finances by the strain



of the war expeditions and border guards. The forces were asked for the latter part of March; they arrived in July. The colonies set vigorously at work to raise their quotas and their supplies. Connecticut formed a battalion of 300 men,<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts two of 450 each, New Hampshire and Rhode Island jointly one of 300. Five frigates and the Massachusetts provincial galley, with from thirty to forty transports and supply vessels, constituted the squadron, whose naval commander was Sir Charles Hobby. Sailing the 18th of September, six days later it anchored in Port Royal Harbor, and the next day landed nearly 2000 men before a fort containing perhaps 300, besides some armed civilians.

The garrison seems to have felt hopeless from the start in face of such overwhelming odds; and both regulars and civilians began to skulk out of the lines and disappear long before the siege artillery was in

<sup>1</sup> It had already selected its officers: Colonel, Col. William Whiting; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lt.-Col. Matthew Allyn, or in case of his declining, Major Ebenezer Johnson; Major, Captain John Burr; Captain, Lt. Roger Newton of Milford; (why only one, cannot be guessed;) Lieutenants, Lts. Jonathan Belden of Wethersfield, Wm. Adams of Milford, John Clark of Stratford, John Hall of Wallingford, Samuel Webster of Hartford (brother to the great-great-grandfather of Noah Webster), William Crocker of New London, John Gardner of Stonington, with Richard Miles of New Haven and Samuel Keelar, Jr. of Norwalk; commissary, Christopher Christophers; chaplain, Samuel Whittlesey of Wallingford, who apparently declined to serve and was replaced by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, the diarist, on appointment by the Governor and Council; "chirurgeons," James Laborie and Samuel Mather. It also voted £50 towards sea stores.



place, and when the only firing was from the English bomb-ketch, to which the cannon of the fort made fair reply. Subercase, the commander, was a veteran with a good record, and had recently declined reinforcements; but he felt no call to be a martyr, any more than Cornwallis at Yorktown or Stoessel at Port Arthur. When the preparations for bombardment were nearly completed, and the intrenchments solidly established within 400 yards, he asked leave to send the ladies in the fort to Nicholson's camp for protection from the shells. Nicholson acceded, but Subercase offered to capitulate instead. Nicholson waited another day until the siege artillery was efficiently placed, and then formally demanded surrender. By the next day (Oct. 2/13), terms were settled: the garrison to be carried to France, and the inhabitants for three miles around to remain on taking an oath of fidelity. Three days later the evacuation was effected. The 258 French soldiers who had not deserted were replaced with 200 British marines and 250 provincials who volunteered; Vetch was made governor of Acadia; Port Royal was re-named Annapolis Royal; and the Acadian kaleidoscope took its last turn for nearly half a century. But Isle Royale (Cape Breton) became a new Acadia, to the same effect, and in turn was conquered, to be anew given back to France, and anew and finally repossessed. If it be counted a part of the original Acadia, its shiftings add still another pair of oscillations to those of the greater section.

The success of this expedition stimulated a fresh attempt of the English government for the conquest

of Canada, to which other influences lent weight. The popular irritation with the drain of the great war and with the Marlborough clique had enabled the Tories to overturn his Whig administration; and using part of his best troops to annex New France would accomplish two great ends at once,—balance his resounding European victories by a vastly more fruitful American one, and cripple his power of winning more by depleting his forces. The plan, aside from the personal aims, was statesmanlike, but the curse of jobbery was upon it, as upon the early part of the later Seven Years' War. Five of Marlborough's veteran regiments were taken, with two other good ones; but in command was placed "Jack" Hill, brother of Queen Anne's favorite Mrs. Masham,—a court hanger-on with neither parts, courage, nor experience, but made a brigadier-general, and thought good enough to win an American campaign. The naval command was given to a bird of the same mental and moral feather but longer in service,—Sir Hovenden Walker, jobbed into the naval service long enough before to have nominal experience. They were to ascend the St. Lawrence and capture Quebec, while Nicholson as before was to operate by Lake Champlain. New York and New England again strained themselves, and Nicholson planted himself and about 2300 white men and Indians in wooden shelters at Wood Creek, waiting for the word from the naval force to advance.

The word he received was that the expedition was an utter "fluke," partly from accident, but chiefly from the unmanly cowardice and meanness of spirit of the

commanders. The only officer on board with the pluck of a man, Vetch, commanding the provincials, was not listened to. There were no pilots who understood the St. Lawrence, but that was nothing new, and had not prevented fleets like Phips' from reaching Quebec before. A captured French captain was impressed as a pilot, and entertained himself and served his country by telling such horrible stories about the arctic winters at Quebec that the commanders were half mad with fright. Walker was convinced that if they ever arrived, they should be worse than ice-bound; the river would freeze to the bottom and crush the ships in pieces, and the soldiers and crews in the midst of vast snow-drifts would resort to cannibalism. The French pilot let the others run the fleet on the north shore when they thought it the south, where the river is seventy miles wide (!); ten transports and supply vessels were wrecked, and towards a thousand lives lost. But the expedition numbered nearly 12000,—some 6100 regulars and marines and 1500 provincials, besides artillerymen, with nine war ships and over sixty transports and other vessels and their crews; the losses had not been more than a day's hard fighting would cost, and left the expedition still so strong that the slender force at Quebec could hardly have held out a fortnight. But the heads were anxious only for an excuse to go home. Vetch offered to take the fleet to Quebec; the other captains would not hear to the experiment—they were not required to be braver than their chiefs. Vetch protested with vigor; but to no purpose. The fleet returned to anchorage at Cape Breton, and word was

sent to Nicholson, who tore off and stamped on his wig and yelled with rage, but could only burn his barracks and disband his army, save a small force to guard the frontiers. France shortly occupied the Champlain country and built Louisbourg, to guard against the double danger to Canada from the east and south.

The diarist, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was the grandson of Thomas, who came to Boston in 1637 with Eaton, Hopkins, Davenport, and Prudden, removed with them to New Haven, and in 1639 to Milford; where his son, our subject's father, was elder of the church and sergeant of militia. The diarist, born March 1, 1671, graduated at Harvard in 1690, and in 1694 was appointed pastor of the Second Church at Hartford, in succession to its first minister, Rev. John Whiting. Shortly afterward he married the daughter of the late pastor of the First Church, Isaac Foster. His ministry lasted thirty-seven years; and if he cannot be styled an intellectual leader, he seems to have been a fair mate for the average upper ranks of the ministry in his time. He approved the Saybrook Platform; and as might be expected, disapproved the slight drift toward Episcopacy, which established an Anglican communion in Connecticut. When the change in location of the inchoate Yale College from Saybrook was mooted, he with the other Hartford minister (of the First Church), Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, advocated its establishment at Hartford; and when it was finally placed at New Haven, both let their disappointment overbalance their temper and judgment. They sup-

ported eagerly the attempt to maintain an opposition college at Wethersfield; and when elected Representatives to the Assembly in 1719, were not allowed to take their seats on the ground of disrespectful language or accusations. This at least is true of Mr. Woodbridge; and as Mr. Buckingham likewise did not take his seat, it probably includes him also. But this soon passed, and two sons of the Rev. Mr. Buckingham graduated at Yale.

Mr. Buckingham was chaplain in both the Port Royal expedition of 1710 and the Wood Creek expedition of 1711, to which his diaries relate. The reprint here given is not from the original MS., which is hopelessly lost, but from a pamphlet print of 1825, whose editing does no great credit to the original editor. Besides some obviously gross and needless errors, corrected in the notes to this edition, and other probable ones, there are omissions which might conceivably have been supplied. We reprint also the pamphlet introductions by the former editor.

The  
Private Journals  
Kept By  
REV. JOHN BUCKINGHAM  
Of The  
Expedition Against Canada,  
In  
The Years 1710 & 1711.

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From the Original Manuscripts.

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New York: Wilder & Campbell.

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1825

INTRODUCTION

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The Diaries from which the following extracts are made, were written by Mr. Buckingham, Minister of the second presbyterian church in Hartford, Connecticut, during the expeditions against Canada, in 1710 and 1711, undertaken by the Colonies at the order of Queen Anne. The orthography in the following pages is generally modernized.

An expedition had been formed in the year 1709 against Montreal and Quebec, for which nearly 3000 men were furnished in quotas by the Colonies, but it had entirely failed, because the English fleet and troops which were intended to coöperate, were unexpectedly despatched to Portugal. The troops suffered much by sickness, but never came into action.

On account of the frontiers being continually harassed by parties of French and Indians, the Colonies were extremely urgent that another attempt should be made to conquer Canada; and General Nicholson and Colonel Schuyler went to England in the latter part of the year 1709, to solicit the permission and assistance of the government. These were granted; although the government really meditated nothing further than the capture of Port Royal and Nova Scotia, and actually accomplished only the former. It is hardly necessary to mention, that it is not the importance of the facts, but the hints of the situation of the country, which have induced the publication of these diaries.

In July, 1710, news was received that Lord Shannon was under sailing orders for America, and on the 18th of September, a fleet of 36 ships of war and transports, part of which had been sent over from England, sailed from Nantasket for Port Royal. In these were embarked all the regular troops which had arrived, together with the soldiers furnished by several of the Colonies. Fourteen transports were furnished by Massachusetts, 5 by Connecticut, 2 by New Hampshire, and 3 by Rhode Island; and General Nicholson was invested with the chief command.



Our author accompanied the expedition as chaplain to the Connecticut troops. On the 24th of September, they arrived at Port Royal, and on the 21st of the following month they began a fire upon the fort, from three batteries of two mortars and twenty-four cohorns. The Star bomb-ship at the same time threw shells among the enemy.

The circumstances attending the expedition up to this period appear to be detailed with minuteness in the diary before us; but as the first part of it is written in a cypher difficult to understand, it will be sufficient for the present to publish only that which is legible, and which begins with the capitulation of the fort.



# A DIARY OF THE NAVAL

Expedition against Port Royal,

In The Year 1710.

## DIARY, &c.

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An account of what I brought from Hartford.

A great coat, a new black broad-cloth coat, a serge coat, a drugget jacket, a white waistcoat, a new pair of serge breeches, a pair of leather ones, 2 shirts, 3 bands, 5 handkerchiefs, (three white ones and two Rumals,) Stockens, two pair of grey ones, and one of black, a new pair of shoes, 2 pair of gloves, a hat new in May last, a Bible borrowed of brother Samuel Woodbridge, a psalm book, an ink-horn, knife and fork, tobacco box, between twenty and thirty shillings in silver, silver shoe buckles, small tobacco tongs, a pen-knife, two napkins.

An account of my expenses and preparations in the expedition against Port Royal, especially in things taken up at Boston:

	<i>l</i>
Imprimis. In my Journey to Boston,	00. 04. 10
2. To a pair of stockings, - -	. 4. 6
3. Five yards black Russells, at 9s. 6d. - - - -	- 1. 12. 6
4. Two yards Garlick, at 2s. - -	4. 0
5. One yard 3-4 Saloone, at 4s. -	7. 0

				<i>l</i>	
6.	To two doz. 1-2 buttons, at 8d.	-		1.	8
7.	To three bands, - - - -	-		6.	9
8.	To a silk handkerchief.				
9.	To the Taylor for mowhair,				
	silk and making my jacket, -		12.	5	
10.	To a Knit waistcoat, - -		10.	1	
11.	To a pair of black milled stockings,		7.	0	
12.	A loose gown, at Major Walter's,				
13.	A grey drugget coat, - -				
14.	And three silk handkerchiefs, -	9.	7.	0	
15.	A pair of gloves, &c. Knit cap, both				
	given me by Mr. Wadsworth.				
16.	For a great, and one small tooth Comb.				

The Colony of Connecticut debt.

To our expenses for my journey to Boston,	0.	14.	00
To 20s. delivered to Sergt. Worthington,			
to pay his board at Boston, and for his			
horse and journey back, - - -	1.	0.	0

The Colony of Connecticut Credit.

To four pounds in bills of credit delivered			
to me by Mr. N. Stanley, - - -	4.	00.	00
To particulars taken up at Maj. Walleys:			
Imprimis. To 20 yds. Damask, at 2s.			
8d. per yd. - - - - -	2.	13.	4
To six yds. shagg, - - - -	12.	0	
To a silk handkerchief - - -			
7 yds. 3-4 holland, at 3s. 10d. - - -	1.	9.	8
To thread, 6d. - - - - -			6

				<i>l</i>	
To making to shirts,	-	-	-	-	5. 0
To making a gown,	-	-	-	-	3. 0
8 yds. drugget, at 4s. per yrd.	-	-	-	1. 12.	0
5 yds. shalloon, at 3s. 6d.					17. 6
3 doz. buttons at 16d.					4. 0
To Buckram tape, silk, mowhair, and					
making the coat,	-	-	-	-	1. 4. 0
					<hr/>
					9. 5. 6
					<hr/>

October 2.<sup>1</sup> Monday, Hostages exchanged between the camp and fort. Those on our part were Colonel Reading and Capt. Matthews; on the French side were the Deputy Governor and Commissary.

One of the Falmouth's men unfortunately killed by his fellow, as they were shooting at swine. Capt. Fatherly, commander of one of our transports, who had been out on a cruize, brought in hither thirteen men taken by a French privateer, and set on shore at the mouth of this harbor.

5. Thursday. The garrison marched out with the usual marks of honor: drums beating, colours flying, &c. about four o'clock afternoon, at what time a detachment from the several regiments marched into the fort, and took possession of it. The rest of the army returned to their camp. The union flag being hoisted, the cannon of the fort and men of war were discharged.

<sup>1</sup> O. S. The New Style was not adopted by England till 1752.

9. Monday. Our troops, excepting those that are to keep garrison here this winter, were embarked in order to their being transported into their own country.

The Summons sent into the Fort.

Francis Nicholson, Esq. General and Commander in Chief of all her Majesty's of Great Britain's forces now before Port Royal,

To

Monsieur Subercase, Knight of the military order of St. Louis, &c. Governor for the French King of L'Acadie and Port Royal.

You are hereby required and commanded to deliver up to me for the Queen of Great Britain the Fort now in your possession, as what of right belongs to her now said Majesty, together with all the territories under your command, by virtue of an undoubted right of her Royal predecessor; and that together with all cannon, mortars, magazines of war, and troops under your command; otherwise I shall endeavor to reduce forthwith the same by force of her majesty's arms. Given under my hand and seal this first day of October, in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Queen Anne, by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. Anno Domini 1710.

NICHOLSON.

The Answer, done in English, &c.

Sir: I have just now received by one of your Colonels and another officer of your army, a summons to sur-

render unto you the fort which my King hath left under my care, and that upon a pretence which I believe is not well grounded; nevertheless, to avoid the effusion of blood, and expecting the decision of your pretended right, (which without doubt shall have its place in its time,) I will hear the proposal of an honorable and advantageous capitulation, which I know how to make good by a vigorous defence, which all my officers desire: for that purpose, Sir, you may choose two of your officers, and I shall give as many of mine, whom I shall send into the camp, if you send me a good passport and some hostages, so that I may treat with surety, and to whom I shall give a project of my pretences. Sir, this is all I can say to you at present; and I finish in assuring you that I am your most humble and obedient servant:

SUBERCASE.

At Port Royal, 12 Oct. N. S. 1710.

Articles of capitulation agreed for the reduction of Port Royal Fort in L'Acadie, between Mr. Daniel Auger DeSubercase, Esqr. of the military order of St. Louis, Governor under his most Sacred, most Christian Majesty, &c. and Mrs. [*Sic*] Francis Nicholson, General and Commander in Chief of the troops belonging to her sacred majesty Anne, Queen of Great Britain.

1. That the Garrison shall go out with arms and baggage, beating the drum, and colours flying.

2. That we shall have good vessels, with sufficient provision to carry us to Rochel or to Rochfort by the

nearest way, where the said vessels shall receive a good passport for their returning home.

3. That I shall have liberty to take six pieces of cannon, to my choice, with two mortars, to my choice also.

4. That the officers shall carry away all their effects, of what nature they may be; or they shall have liberty to sell them to the best advantage; the payment thereof shall be made faithfully.

5. That the inhabitants within cannon shot<sup>2</sup> of the fort may stay upon their estates, and enjoy their grain, vessels and immoveables, for the space of two years, if they do not choose to go before that time; and that those that shall be willing to stay, shall have liberty so to do, provided, that they shall take the oath of fidelity to her sacred majesty of Great Britain.

6. That the privateers belonging to the West Indies shall have one vessel to carry them home.

7. That those that shall be willing to retire themselves to Placentia in Newfoundland, shall have the liberty by the nearest way.

8. That the Canadians and others that have a mind to go to Canada, may go in the space of one year.

9. That the effects, ornaments and utensils belonging to the Chapel shall be returned to the Chaplain, with the rest belonging to the hospital.

10. I promise to deliver the fort of Port Royal into the hands of Francis Nicholson, for the Queen of Great Britain, three days after the ratification of these

<sup>2</sup> Assumed as three miles.

presents and agreement, with all the effects belonging to the king, viz: cannons mortars, bombs, bullets, powder and small arms.

11. I shall faithfully discover all the mines and underground works.

All the articles of the present agreement shall be faithful, [*Sic*] fulfilled, and without difficulty, and signed on both sides.

Given at Port Royal, this 13th of October, 1710,

N. S.

NICHOLSON.

SUBERCASE.

*General Nicholson's Instructions to Major Livingston.*<sup>3</sup>

Sir: If, upon your arrival at Canada,<sup>4</sup> you find it consistent with her Majesty's immediate service, make all possible despatch back again to New England to me; and if I am embarked for Great Britain, take the first passage, and come over land [*Sic*] to give an account of your errand, and what may be for the public service. However, write to me by all possible conveyances of all things relating to the affair you go upon.

Given under my hand at Annapolis Royal, this  
16th October, in the 9th year of her majesty's  
reign, 1710,

FR. NICHOLSON.

October 19, Thursday 1710. This morning at four o'clock the signal was given to unmoor; about six we weighed and towed out of the harbour. We were here

<sup>3</sup> Of the Connecticut forces.

<sup>4</sup> To announce the news officially to the Government at Quebec.



awhile becalmed till about noon, when an easy gale sprung up, and gently wafted us across the bay to [Grand Manan], over against which lay the Wolves, being per Ettinalern<sup>5</sup> fourteen leagues from the entrance of Annapolis Royal harbor. The weather was fair and pleasant and the sea unusually smooth. Our pilot, who had often sailed, told us he never knew it so before. A great smile of Providence. We made the opening between Grand [Manan] and the place called the Wolves in good season, and stood under our course at night, steering West-south-west, and the wind being East and by South, blowing very fresh; the night rainy and the sea unquiet and much agitated.

20. Friday. This morning we were abreast of long island, which lieth about 8 leagues west<sup>6</sup> of Mount Desert; having run, as is concluded, thirty leagues last night. We spied five sail ahead of us; one of which is our briganteen, Moses Mansfield master. The rest, part of our fleet (open sloops). Before sunset two others came up with us. We all put into the South-west harbour, at the Isle of Holt,<sup>7</sup> which is westward twenty-five leagues from Granmenen, said to be half way by the shortest passage between Annapolis Royal and Nantuchet.

21. Saturday. Early this morning we left the Isle of Holt,<sup>7</sup> under a fresh gale. We soon came up with Malinisns,<sup>8</sup> an island distant four leagues from thence.

<sup>5</sup> Evidently should be "Estimation."

<sup>6</sup> South; the author figures on a western course.

<sup>7</sup> Isle of au Haute.

<sup>8</sup> Matinicus.



Soon after we made Mouhegan,<sup>9</sup> to which from Malinisns<sup>8</sup> is reckoned ten leagues. At night came to an anchor in Pemmaquid harbour, a little below the ruins of the fort built here by the English. This is said to be five leagues from Mouhegan<sup>9</sup>; so that we have run 20 leagues this day. The air thick and wet. We found the briganteen and sloops that came with us from the Isle of Holt,<sup>7</sup> with fourteen or fifteen fishermen.

22. Sabbath. At anchor in Pemmaquid Harbour; the wind against us and very strong—the weather dark and very rainy, till about an hour by sun at night, when the wind began to shift, and the sky to open.

29. Monday. Continued at anchor as above. We went on shore and viewed the country on both sides the river. On the south side stood the fort, the ruins whereof<sup>10</sup> still remain. The land is well cloathed with English grass, among which there grows great quantities of wormwood and parsnips, with some apple trees, but without fruit. North-east from the fort, we met with several grave-stones, with some letters engraven on them, particularly on one H. M. 1695; near to which are three trenches of the Indians, made when they landed. We crossed the river to the opposite side for water. On both sides were plain paths, made, as we judged by the Indians that inhabit or frequent this place, with other evident tokens of their having been very lately here.

24. Tuesday. Windbound at Pemmaquid.

<sup>9</sup> Monhegan.

<sup>10</sup> Andros' fort of 1677, destroyed by the Indians in 1689; not the old Popham fort, long vanished.

25. Wednesday. This morning, or rather late last night, the open sloops and shallops, in all twenty-one, sailed out of this harbour. About ten the ships and briganteen bound for New London weighed; but for want of wind were obliged to anchor again about noon. The wind freshened then, and we came to sail; the wind proving scanty, and the weather looking doubtful and lowering, we tacked twice and stood in for Pemmaquid harbour again; but about sun-down, the wind being more large, it was resolved to put to sea. We had a fresh gale and run per estimation, about 25 leagues.

26. Thursday. This morning, early, we made Agomenticus Hills, on our starboard bow, which is accounted 25 leagues to the west of Pemmaquid. The night was clear and the sea smooth.

About 12 or 10 o'clock, we made Cape Ann<sup>12</sup>; by night were almost up with it: but not being able to fetch it, resolve to . . . it to windward. About 12 at night we parted from the briganteen.

27. Friday in the morning put into Cape Ann. In the evening Lieutenant Cyp. Nicholls,<sup>13</sup> with about fifty soldiers belonging to our regiment, came on shore, in order to march home by land. They went out of town a little after sun-set.

28. Saturday. Wind-bound in Cape Ann harbour.

29. Sabbath. At Cape Ann. I lodged at Mr. White's. Preached 1st John, 3, 8 latter.

<sup>12</sup> Gloucester.

<sup>13</sup> Of Hartford, a parishioner of Mr. Buckingham's.

30. Monday. Mr. Christophers<sup>14</sup> and myself, having provided horses and a pilot, set out for Boston. We passed through Manchester, (commonly called Jeffrey's Creek, reckoned seven or eight miles from Gloucester, or Cape Ann,) and Beverly, (seven miles from thence, Mr. Blower minister,) we crossed the ferry to Salem for sixpence a-piece. Dined at Pratt's, paid for ourselves, five in all, and our horse-meat, 7s. 1d. From hence we travelled 15 miles for Boston. A stone set up at the end of each mile, with figures marked on both sides, signifying the distance to and from those extremes between Salem and Boston. In this road lie the following towns: Lynn, Rumle, Marsh.<sup>15</sup> We arrived at Winnesimit<sup>16</sup> about an hour after sun-set, (calling by the way at Lewis's.) here we paid our pilot, (his father refusing to agree with us, and referring the matter to his son,) for his journey and the two horses we rode upon, the sum of thirty shillings, which he demanded—an unconscionable and extravagant price. Quickly after we came hither, we look about, [*probably some omission,*] and the wind being fair and blowing fresh, had a quick and easy passage to Boston.

31. Tuesday. Lodged at Mr. Gosse's.

November 1. Went over to Roxbury.

2. Thursday. Lodged last night at Mr. Wallet's. This day arrived here, one Lathrop, from the westward, bringing the sad tidings of a ship driven ashore on the back side of Cape Cod, all her masts gone. They

<sup>14</sup> The Commissary.

<sup>15</sup> Rumley (Romney) Marsh.

<sup>16</sup> Chelsea.

saw some men on shore—a sailor on board, said Lathrop, concludes it to be the Mary, galley, the biggest of Connecticut transports, belonging to Mr. Tryland, Capt. Clark Commander. We left about thirty people in her at Cape Ann.

3. Friday. . . . This morning our General, of all men one of the most Generous, sent me per Mr. Bertrand, Junior, the sum of fifty shillings, to bear my expenses home. A liberal man studies liberal things.

6. Monday. Bought of Mr. Philips a bible, which cost me 12 shillings. Paid to Mr. Campbell, post master, seven shillings, being the arrearage due for the year 1710.

7. Tuesday. . . . I [Took] my journey from Boston about 8 in the morning. We came to Mr. Devotion's at night. The way thus: we travelled from Boston to Dedham, 10 miles; from thence to Whites, 6; from thence to Billings's, 6; from Billings's to Devotions, 10. I paid for horse-meat at Fishers, fourpence; at White's, a groat apiece; and at Billings's, for our dinner and oats, 1s. which Mr. Deming paid. Weather and ways dirty. Paid to Bennet, for keeping my horse, from thursday to this morning, four shillings.

8. Wednesday. For myself and horse 16 at Devotions. We mounted about sunrise, and travelled this day to Irish's, about . . . miles according to the following estimation: From Devotions to Freeman's, five; from thence to Whipples, where it cost me for horse-meat and ferriage six pence; from thence to Providence, five; from thence to Tanner's (where for horse-meat 3d more,) five; from thence to Abbot's,

two and half; from thence to Cooper's, eleven—here I paid a shilling for oats and a dram, whereof six-pence belonged to Mr. Denning; from Cooper's to White's, 3 miles.

9. Thursday. We travelled this day from Smiths to Windham. The distances between those places, thus reckoned: from Smith's to Whitney's, at Planefield four and an half; from thence to Cleaveland's, four; from Cleaveland's to the river,<sup>17</sup> four; from the river to the town, six—in all about nineteen miles. We paid at Smith's for ourselves and horses 3s. 3d. the half of it mine excepting a small matter for oats, that Mr. D. . . . At Whitney's, our breakfast and horse-meat, 19d. a very reasonable lay. At Cleaveland's, for ferriage, oats and a quart of cyder, 12d. The two last sums I paid, and so discounted with my companion.

10. Friday. I left two shillings at Mr. Webb's of Windham, for the man (one Hybert,) that brought my horse from Hartford; being what he demanded for that service. I paid also to the same person two French groats for piloting us over the river, about five miles from hence. Left Mr. Williams his horse in the hands of the constable, to be conveyed to Mansfield. Got a pair of old shoes set on my horse, one of which I had of Mr. Webb, for which he demanded six-pence; which with half a pint of rum I had of him, he charged the country with.

Returned to my own house about eight o'clock at night, when I had the satisfaction of seeing my family in good health, (blessed be God,) after a long absence from them.

<sup>17</sup> Appaquag or Little River, bordering Canterbury and Scotland.

A Diary of The  
LAND EXPEDITION  
Against  
CROWN POINT  
In The Year 1711.

INTRODUCTION

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General Nicholson made another voyage to England after the capitulation of Port Royal, to ask leave for another expedition against Canada. The ministry unexpectedly consented; and in June, 1711, a fleet of twelve men of war arrived at Boston, but without either pilots or provisions. The northern colonies, however, raised large supplies of provisions and men with great promptitude; and on the 20 of July, the fleet, under Admiral Walker, sailed for the St. Lawrence, being encreased by the addition of three English ships before on the coast, forty transports, six store ships, and a heavy train of artillery and ammunition.

General Nicholson had the command of the army which was assembled at Albany, and consisted of about four thousand men furnished from the colonies. Colonel Whiting commanded the Connecticut troops, Colonel Schuyler those of New York, and Colonel Ingoldsby those of New Jersey.



## DIARY, &amp;c.

August 8, 1711. An account of what I brought from home and carry with me in the present expedition against Canada;

1. A black broad-cloth coat,
2. A grey coloured coat,
3. A jacket Russells,
4. A black drugget jacket,
5. A little white jacket,
6. A pair of black serge breeches,
7. A pair of black drugget breeches, new,
8. Two Holland shirts, very good,
9. Two speckled shirts, one taken up on the Country account at Capt. Whiting's, the other at Mr. Doly's.
10. Four pair of stockings, one black worsted, another mixed worsted taken up at Capt. Whiting's, on the Country account, the other two home-spun grey.
11. Two pair of shoes, one new of . . . . King, with a pair of silver buckles.
12. Five coloured handkerchiefs; two silk, one cotton, and if I mistake not, taken up at Jonathan Arnold's, two rumals, one \* \* \* \* at Capt. Whiting's.
13. Three bands, and two pair of gloves,
14. A Portmantle with lock and key,
15. One bottle of mint-water, and another of rum and clove-water mixed together.
16. Two galley-pots, with essence of roses,

17. A mail pillion, Snapsack, a razor, a ball of coquolate, sope, a quire and half of paper, a knife and fork in a case Jack, a steel tobacco box.
18. A cartouch box, a gun boot and powder horn with the union flag cut out upon it, and Indian string to hang it on.
19. Two white handkercheifs.
20. A silver seal with about five and twenty shillings in silver.
21. An ink-horn and tobacco stopper, with two little brass pipes upon it.
22. A bible, Psalm book, Milton on Comus, and many notes.
23. A knit wastecoa and little penknife.

The prices of several things.

Four yards of Garlick Holland, att	<i>l</i>		
3s 4d. - - - - -	0.	13.	4
Fan, - - - - -	1.	4	
Pins of sorts, one 22d, the other 19, -	1.	8	
A baby, - - - - -		3	
A silk musling handkerchief, - - -	4.	6	
A pair of sizers, <sup>1</sup> - - - - -		8	
Three thirds <sup>2</sup> alimole, at 5s pr. yd. -	1.	4.	0
A London Baby, - - - - -	4.	6	
A pound of Coquolate, - - - - -	2.	4	
Three quarters a yard calico, - - -	3.	2	
<hr/>			
	2.	15.	9
<hr/>			

<sup>1</sup> Scissors.

<sup>2</sup> An obvious mistranscription of the diarist's "Yrds."



These sent to Hartford to my wife, by Sergt. Worthington, Sept. 8, 1710.

I sent home my silver seal, tobacco stopper, and cartouch box, by Samuel Cole of Hartford.

Aug. 8. Wednesday. At New Haven.

9. Thursday. Three companies, viz: L. Colo. Livingston's, Major Burr's and Capt. Crane's, marched out of New Haven, with whom went Mr. Edwards.

10. The rest of our troops marched out of this town.

13. Monday. We halted at Woodbury.

14. Tuesday. We went from thence to Sacket's farm. From Woodbury to this place may be reckoned 74 miles: 12 to . . . 12 to Swift river, 14 to the fort. About a mile of the dwelling house is a river very difficult to pass, by reason of the steepness of the banks; and about a mile short of this is a very miry place, which is avoided by winding round to the left. My horse fell under me, and rolled on my left leg, but without hurt.

15. Wednesday. We lodged at Dyckman's on the manor. From Sacket's farm to this place is counted 32 miles.

16. Thursday. Lodged at Kenderhook, 29 distant from the Bush . . . , viz: 12 from thence to Claverack, 12 more to this place.

17. Friday. We arrived at Greenbush about three in the afternoon. From Kenderhook to this place they count 29 miles. We passed a small river about midway. Our course from Dickerman's hither is northerly, through pine plains, for the most part a very good road.

\* \* \* Cypher. \* \* \*

19. Sabbath. Preached from Psalm 20, 3.—The rest of Colonel Schuyler's regiment embarked in the evening upon battoes and stood for the flats.

21. Tuesday. Four companies of Colonel Ingoldsby's regiment embarked for the flats. The chaplains were ordered a regimental suit, fusee, and accoutrements. Accordingly Mr. Edwards and myself went to the commissary and took them up. \* \* \*

28. Thursday. The remainder of the regular troops, encamped on the south river of Albany, struck their tents, in order to their embarquing; but finding their battoes very leaky, were obliged to pitch them again.

(Transcribed out of the London Gazette.)

"Our advices from Poland import that Prince Galizzyn had defeated a considerable body of Tartars, and taken from them five thousand horses; that the Palatine of S—via was missing, and according to the report in the Muscovite army, among the slain; that the Tartars are retired to their own habitations, dissatisfied with their expedition.

According to advices from Belgrade and . . . all the Cossacks have declared for the Muscovites, and most of the Tartars volunteered to go to their own habitations—that the Muscovites had defeated the Turks near Bender and pillaged the place. Her majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Col. Wm. Tayler, Adjutant General of the Massachusetts province."

24. Friday. This day three of our companies, viz: Capt Crane's, Capt. Wood's and Capt. Dimond's, embarked for Half Moon, including those who were appointed to drive and goad the cattle that go for their subsistence. Col. Whiting came in to the camp. About four hundred of the . . . [Five] nations of Indians came into Albany.

25. Saturday. Yesterday I paid to my Tayler, Sergt. Wallis, eight shillings in silver towards making my blew coat, laid out above four in coquolate, gingerbread and pipes. A pound of coquolate cost me 2s. 6d. 18d. of gingerbread, 5d. pipes: in all 4s. 5d.—Yesterday received letters from home.

26. Sabbath. Preached at Albany from Isaiah 3, 10 & 11.

Tuesday. I left Albany about two afternoon, in company of Col. Livingstone and five more, and came in the evening into the camp at Stillwater, (wrote home by Lieutenant Treat,) where is at present general health, and none dangerously sick.

29. Wednesday. Lieut. General Schuyler came into the camp, as also Col. Ingoldsby, Col. —; a party of Indians, consisting of a captain and ten under him passed by this camp, as it is suspected, in order to get a prisoner at Canada.

30. Thursday. At Stillwater, waiting for the repairing our battoes. The Indians designed for Canada are staid in this camp, and not gone. . . .

31. Friday. General Nicholson came into the camp at Stillwater, and was received with a tripple huzza from the several regiments as he passed through them.

The Onondagous and Caiyujoes,<sup>3</sup> about 200 or 250, arrived in our camp.

September 1, 1711. Sundry parties of Indians came into the camp. It is said in all they make about 600. Twelve men from our regiment, and proportionally from the rest, were detained<sup>4</sup> to drive cattle to Surrotogo. Also eight men out of Connecticut regiment, and so in proportion of the rest were detached to clear the way to Surrotogo.

A private sentinel belonging to Col. Ingoldsby's regiment, was wounded in the shoulder by a ball shot from the other side of the river, at what time the Indians there with a running fire were receiving the general. Yesterday a Bullet from the same quarter struck the water within a few yards of Captain Mason, as he was standing on the shore, and glanced by him.

2. Sabbath. We had orders to strike our tents, and embark for Surrotogo, or the first carrying place; but were prevented by rain, and continued in the camp. I preached from Proverbs, 14, 9.

3. Monday. Col. Schuyler's regiment and some Indians embarked for the first carrying place; ours about 9, in the morning followed them. We got to Surrotogo in good time and pitched our tents a little above it on the left side, at the upper end of it, about a mile from the first carrying place.

4. Tuesday. Mr. Edwards, being under such indisposition of body as to forbid his proceeding with us took his leave of us, and embarked, for Stillwater, in

<sup>3</sup> Onondagas and Cayugas.

<sup>4</sup> Evidently should be "detailed."

order to his return home. Our regiment decamped, and went some by water and some by land, to the first carrying place, and there pitched our tents. Quickly after our arrival in this place, Col. Schuyler's regiment struck their tents, and part of Col. Ingoldsby's came hither, viz: five companies.

5. Wednesday. We decamped from the first carrying place, and encamped at the second, having secured our provisions and ammunition where we landed, viz: at the falls. We took the ground to the right of Col. Schuyler's regiment, pitched our tents, and transported our battoes, some on carriages and some on men's shoulders.

6. Thursday. We fetched over our stores, and put our battoes into the water. Fair weather after a wet night.

7. Friday. Col. Schuyler's and our regiment decamped from the second carrying place, and encamped by Fort Nicholson. A Jersey man belonging to Col. Schuyler's regiment, died last night. Col. Whiting came into our camp at the second carrying place, and went with us by water to this encampment.

8. Saturday. Four out of a company were detached to clear the way to Wood Creek; then two men out of a company were detached, to go with the five nations to Wood Creek, upon advice of our scouts sent thither yesterday, had made some discovery of the enemy being there. It is said that one of them going back to fetch his hatchet and knife, which he had left where they halted, at Fort Ann, missed the same and saw the tracks of Indians there.—Our scout returned from

Wood Creek, without making any discovery of the enemy.

9. Sabbath. A detachment was sent out to clear the way. I preached in the forenoon from Exodus, 23: 25 and 26; and in the afternoon on Deuteronomy 5: 32 and 33.

About 20 of the Synackes<sup>5</sup> offered themselves to fetch a prisoner from Canada; but, the General being absent, were not permitted to go. In the evening several companies of the regular troops came into the camp in this place, and pitched their tents by the river.—Cloudy weather, with some sprinkling of rain.

10. Monday. Lieutenant Gen. Schuyler marched, with several companies of his regiment and many of the five nations. There went also between 30 and 40 wagons, some carrying battoes—about 20; the rest laden with stores. These guarded by a detachment from the Dutch and New England troops. General Nicholson came into the camp, as also the rest of the irregular forces from the last carrying place. By order from the General the drum beat to arms, &c. A post from New England with letters to the General and some other arrived here this day—Cloudy, moist and rainy weather.

11. Tuesday. More wagons and trucks, with men to guard them, and mend the roads, went for Wood Creek. The General forbid all communication between the Indians and our camp.—Four Indians belonging to Capt. Shaw's company committed to our guard, and laid neck-and-heels, by their General's order, for trad-

<sup>5</sup> Senecas.



ing with the Five Nations. I wrote home a journal of our march and encampments to this day. In the middle of the day fair and warm weather.

12. Wednesday. This day morning the camp laws were again read to our people; and oh! that they were duly and impartially executed. A scout sent out by Col. Schuyler returned into the camp at Wood Creek, excepting one, who is supposed to desert to the French. We came from Canada in company with those Frenchmen who were detained at Albany. He left them at the Lake Succuman.<sup>6</sup> This day, as the preceeding, spent in carrying over Colonel Schuyler's battoes and stores. Several of Col. Ingoldsby's regiment tied neck-and-heels, for going into the Indians camp, contrary to the orders published on the 11th instant. Moderate weather; sometimes cloudy and foggy, with sprinkling of small rain.

13. Thursday. A clear and warm morning. Col. Livingston was sent to take care about clearing Wood Creek. Capt. Mason, with a detachment of our regiment, to carry the Queen's and General's stores to the camp above; for which purpose about 40 of our troops were employed.—Fair and warm weather.

14. Friday. I wrote home by the post. Our troops employed in carrying over Capt. — Stores. Our Indians were sent with G. Woodcock, fourscore Indians and six Dutchmen, sent out from the camp at Wood-Creek in quest of a party of the enemy, supposed to be

<sup>6</sup> Sacrement; *i. e.*, Lake George. The minister's ear for French was not so good as a diarist's of the French and Indian War, who sets it down as "Scockerromah."

about twenty, whose tracks were discovered about ten miles distant from the camp.—Clear and moderate weather.

15. Saturday. This morning three companies of Connecticut regiment, viz: L. C. Livingston's, Crane's and Mason's, marched for Wood Creek.

16. Sabbath. Three companies of Col. Ingoldsby's regiment marched out of this camp for Wood Creek. An Indian wounded one of our regiment in the upper camp, with a knife; and supposing, as it is thought, that he had mortally wounded him, came down to the General for a pardon.—I preached on Proverbs 18. 10.

A party of our Indians, who were sent out some days ago in quest of another of the enemy, happened to light upon the tracks of some, which they followed; and in a place where they made an halt, one of them espied a piece of leather lying under a bush. This proved an Indian shoe, or part of one, in which he found a leaded ink-case, and a piece of paper giving an account of several parties, in all amounting to the number of an hundred and fourscore, nine French and the rest Indians, said to be detachments from nine nations, under the conduct of two French Officers. The paper relates the number of each party, and the names of those that make them, as also the place to which they are assigned.—Clear and warm weather.

17. Monday. This morning three companies of Col. Ingoldsby's regiment, and two of Connecticut, viz: Major Burr's and Capt. Ward's marched towards upper camp.

Item.—Sergt. Hall of Wallingford died this morn-



ing about nine o'clock. He was an old man, and had been long sick, and hopefully a good man.—The General went for Wood Creek. In the evening Sergt. Hall was buried; his corpse attended to the grave by several files of musketeers, and honored with a triple discharge of their pieces.—Fair and warm weather.

18. Tuesday. This morning one Bridgman (and Lyman) of Northampton came express from Boston, and with several Dutchmen from Albany, by whom we are advised that yesterday, about eight o'clock in the morning, a Dutchman as he was threshing at . . . about twelve miles from Albany, was taken captive by six Indians, and carried away. They passed by two girls, who were surprised by that action and told them they would do their father no hurt, and he should come to them again by and by.

An hundred Indians and ten christians were sent from the upper camp to Crown Point, where some think the French have taken ground before us. Several Indians were seen to pass by our camp through the woods, with their arms and packs, supposed to be on their return home; and yesterday 20 or more were met on the road, going towards Albany. A party sent out, if possible, to intercept the enemy that took the Dutchman yesterday.

Another parcel of our battoes carried over to the head of the creek our horses, came, and returned thither with stores.

19. Wednesday. Mr. Sharp, Chaplain to the regular troops, as it is reported this morning, went off privately last night in a bark canoe, attended by an Indian, in

order to return home. This report proves too true: he is really gone. \* \* \* \*

This day I wrote home to my wife and Mr. Woodbridge, and also received letters from them, by which I was informed of the death of Ensign Bunce, and my Indian girl, and of the sickness among our people at home. At the same time an express arrived in this camp, with the very melancholy news of the misfortune befallen our fleet and forces generally . . . to Canada. The report goes, that they lost eight transports by a storm in the river, and eight hundred and fourscore men; and the rest so broken and shattered, as it is concluded they can't proceed in the expedition. An awful frown on New England in particular, and the poor captives in the hand of our anti-christian and pagan enemies. Oh, what will those say; how will they triumph and blaspheme, reproach and deride! But God governs.

20. Thursday. This sad tidings was confirmed by another express from Boston, who came into the camp last night. Our general officers, by orders from the General, are gone for Wood Creek, I suppose, to hold a council upon it. Orders came down this morning to stop those what were marching thither; and doubtless our expedition is at an end for this time.

Capt. Shaw, missing two of his Indians that came from the upper camp yesterday, fears that they are lost or taken: the last more probable. Upon the receipt of my wife's letter, I wrote another this morning, which goes with the rest from hence, viz. by Bridgman of Northampton. Two red coats that were left at the sec-

and carrying place, to guard some stores left there by the wagoners, were missing this morning by those that went to fetch up the stores. The drink—beer and rum was most of it gone, and no sign of the men. It is to be feared they are killed or captured.

21. Friday. Orders came down this morning from the upper camp, to put our battoes into the water again, and send up the troops with all haste; which, with the horse-men last from Albany, are going with all speed. A melancholy thing thus to be turned back—but God is righteous in all his ways.

22. Lieutenant Bancroft, with 20 men of our regiment, in ten of our battoes, fell away from hence to the great carrying place; as also did a Captain and company of the regular troops.

About forty of our battoes were brought back from the head of Wood Creek.—A post came in from Albany with letters from York, advising that two ships were arrived at that place from Great Britain; although<sup>7</sup> that Commodore Little, in a cruise off Carthagena, took a galloon<sup>8</sup> and Vice Admiral of the fleet they were conveying, who [*Sic*] carried 50 brass guns, and had on board, besides its own, the loading, of a galloon<sup>8</sup> condemned as unfit to put to sea. \* \* \* \*

25. Sabbath. I preached on Leviticus 1. 9, 17.—More battoes and stores brought down from above.

24. Monday. Lieut. Mills, with 20 men, went down in ten loaden boats to the second carrying place, as did also a captain's company of the other regiment. More

<sup>7</sup> Should be "also."

<sup>8</sup> Galleon.

battoes from the head of Wood Creek. The General and Colonel Schuyler, with the remainder of the troops, battoes and stores, came in from the upper camp, excepting Lieut. Colonel Livingstone, Major Burr, Capt. Ward and Capt. Mason, and their companies, &c.

25. Tuesday. Col. Livingstone, Major Burr, and Captains Ward and Mason, with the rest of their troops, battoes and stores, came down from the upper camp. Col. Whiting, Col. Livingstone's company and Capt. Crane's decamped from Fort Nicholson, and came to the second carrying place. Col. Whiting's company encamped where they landed, (26th) . . . but decamped for the second carrying place; as did also Capt. Dimon, Capt. Crane, and Lieut. Col Livingstone's company. Part of our own Colonel's Company got to Stillwater (27th) in the night; the rest came in this morning, where we found the three companies above named, and several companies of the other regiments. Last night died one of our militia-men belonging to Farmington.

28. Friday. Lieut. Col Livingston, Captain Crane, Capt. Mason, with the most of their companies, decamped from Stillwater, and went down in their battoes to Van Schaick's ground, where they encamped, as did also some companies of the other regiments.

29. Saturday. The rest of our troops, excepting a detachment under the command of Capt. Schuyler, were left to guard the remainder of our stores. We marched down to Van Shaick's, from thence Lieut. Col. Livingstone and the rest that came thither before us, were moved a little before our arrival, for Albany.

30. Sabbath. Last night Leander, an Indian that

lived with Col. Whiting, died. In the morning eight battoes were sent down to Albany. I came in one of them to Green Bush. In the evening Col. Whiting and the rest of his company came down to Albany.

October 1. Monday. The rest of our regiment came into the camp below Albany.

2. Tuesday. This and the preceding day taken up chiefly in carrying up our battoes into the pasture below the fort.

3. Wednesday. In the old camp. Little business.

4. Thursday. A general muster and review in the morning; the afternoon spent in shooting, running, wrestling for a guinea, the General gave to each regiment. In shooting and running Capt. Cranes men bore away the prize.—Governor Saltonstall came to Albany. \* \* \*

5. In the old camp at Albany.

6. Saturday. Major Burr, with the troops belonging to New Haven and Fairfield county marched from Green Bush on their return home.

7. Sabbath. The rest of our regiments, under the conduct of Capt. Mason, with whom I march, decamped from Green Bush and went to Kenderhook—29 miles.

8. Monday. We marched about 22 miles, and encamped about 4 or 6 from Housetonsack river.

9. Tuesday. We proceeded about 16 miles east of that river; 23 miles.

10. Wednesday. We got into Westfield<sup>9</sup> at one or two.

11. Thursday. We halted at Westfield.

12. Friday. I returned to my family.

<sup>9</sup> Connecticut.

## A Roll of

Col. William Whiting his Company during its being at Annapolis  
1710, to the 10th.

Lieu- tenants.	William Whiting, Capt.	The Time of the Mens Death	The Time of their Deserting
	James Lyndsey Agnus Nicholson		
Ser- jeants.	John Miller Daniel Comstock	Dead, Feb. 27th	Taken the 10th of June
Corpo- rals.	Israel Bunnell		
	Ditto Bunnell		
	John Hays		
	David Palmer	Kill'd June 10th	Came away August 19th
	Ditto Palmer		
Drum.	Leander Munto		
	Jonathan Lamb		
	Thomas Elgar		
	William Page		
	John Tuttle		
	Gershom Mattoon		
	Daniel Miles		
	Jonathan Ogden		
	Abraham Jump		
	Thomas Leeds		
	Joseph Baker		
	Peter Burnet		
	Joseph Stent		
	John Maekwise		
	Thomas Armstrong		
	John Uick		
	Benjamin Tyler		
	William Kerle		
		Kill'd July 15th	Run, July the 15th
		Dead, May 19th	
			Taken June the 10th
			Taken June the 10th
			Taken June the 10th
			Came away the 31 July

Royall, in Her Magisties Service from the 10th. of October  
of October 1711:

The Time of their being in Her Majesties Service	How much due to each of them computing Serjeants at 1s 6d Corporals at 1s and Private Men at 8d per diem.
Two hunred forty three days One hundred and forty days	£ 18 04 6 £ 10 10 0
Two hund. twenty five days, as Serj. One hundred & forty days, a Corpo Three hundred sixty five days One hund. & forty days, as priv. Man Two hund. Twenty five days, as Cor	£ 16 17 6 £ 07 00 0 £ 18 05 0 £ 04 13 4 £ 11 15 0
Three hundred thirteen days	£ 15 13 0
Two hundred forty three days Two hundred seventy eight days Three hundred sixty five days Two hundred forty three days Three hundred sixty five days Three hundred sixty five days Two hundred seventy eight days Two hundred forty three days Two hundred forty three days There hundred sixty five days Two hundred seventy eight days Two hundred twenty one days Three hundred sixty five days Two hundred ninety four days Three hundred sixty five days Three hundred sixty five days Three hundred sixty five days	£ 08 02 0 £ 09 05 4 £ 12 03 4 £ 08 02 0 £ 12 03 4 £ 12 03 4 £ 09 05 4 £ 08 02 0 £ 08 02 0 £ 12 03 4 £ 09 05 4 £ 07 07 4 £ 12 03 4 £ 09 16 0 £ 12 03 4 £ 12 03 4 £ 12 03 4



Ebenezer Cooper		
William Everett		
John Morris		Run, March the 30th
Thomas Fanning		Run, April 21
Samuel Munson	Dead, Feb. 7th	
John Rayment	Dead, Feb. 23d	
James Cornish	Dead, Feb. 20	
Ephraim Bates	Dead, Decemb. 10	
William Phillips	Dead, Decemb. 15th	
Isaac Ray	Dead, Decemb. 19th	
John Beach	Dead, Jan. 1	
Joseph Parks	Dead, Jan. 3	
Zechariah Ferris	Dead, Jan. 4	
Thomas Devenish	Dead, Jan. 22	
Ebenazar Carrington	Dead, Jan. 19th	
Ephraim Wheeler	Dead, Feb. 4th	
Joseph Bodman	Dead, Feb. 8th	
David Lyman	Dead, Feb. 2d	
Thomas Harris	Dead, Feb. 2d	
Querry Chearfield	Dead, March 14th	
Joseph Goodwin	Dead, March 20	
John Floyd	Dead, March 23	
John Martin	Dead, March 25	
William Lee	Dead, March 28	
William Parks	Dead, March 29	
Joseph Dutton	Dead, April 17th	
Elnathan Perry		Taken, June 10th
Samuel Bartlet	Dead, March 24	
Edward Haget		Taken, June 10th
Joseph Burton		



*Continued.*

Three hundred sixty five days	£ 12 03 4
Three hundred sixty five days	£ 12 03 4
One hundred seventy one days	£ 05 14 0
One hundred ninety three days	£ 06 08 8
One hundred and twenty days	£ 04 00 0
One hundred thirty seven days	£ 04 11 4
One hundred thirty four days	£ 04 09 4
Sixty one days	£ 02 00 10
Sixty six days	£ 02 04 2
Seventy days	£ 02 06 10
Eighty three days	£ 02 15 4
Eighty five days	£ 02 16 8
Eighty six days	£ 02 17 4
One hundred and four days	£ 03 09 4
One hundred and one days	£ 03 07 4
One hundred and seventeen days	£ 03 18 0
One hundred twenty one days	£ 04 00 8
One hundred and fifteen days	£ 03 16 8
One hundred and fifteen days	£ 03 16 8
One hundred fifty five days	£ 05 03 4
One hundred sixty one days	£ 05 07 4
One hundred sixty four days	£ 05 09 4
One hundred sixty six days	£ 05 10 8
One hundred sixty seven days	£ 05 11 4
One hundred and seventy days	£ 05 13 4
One hundred and sixty nine days	£ 05 12 8
Two hundred forty three days	£ 08 02 0
One hundred sixty five days	£ 05 10 0
Two hundred forty three days	£ 08 02 0
Three hundred sixty five days	£ 12 03 0
	£ 436 17 6

WILLIAM WHITING.

## Memorandum,

Names of the Men that were taken the 10th. of June, being in the  
Detachment sent out of the Garrison up the River on that day.

John Miller Serjeant	} Returned	Edward Hacket	} not returned
Elnathan Perry		Abraham Jump	
Thomas Leeds			
John Tuttle			

## An Account of Pay

Due to Col. Whittings Company whilst in Her Magisties Service  
at Annapolis Royall, and of Payments made to them; from  
the 10th. of October 1710. to the 10th. of October 1711:

---

John Miller, Serj.	Dr.
To Sundry Slops	£ 03 09 10
To Sundries per Sir Charles Hobby	02 00 4
To Cash lent you	00 04 0
To per Leather Breeches	00 10 0
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries per Mr. Jackson	00 01 4
April 12, 1712. To paid to Madam Arolt	02 08 0
	<hr/> £ 09 03 6

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Daniel Comstock, Serj.	Dr.
To Sundries per Mr. Foxcraft	£ 02 13 6
To Sundries per Sir Charles Hobby	01 17 4
To paid to William Leet	01 19 0
To Province Bills as per Receiv'd	02 00 2
To Mr. Jackson	00 07 6
	<hr/> £ 08 17 6

Hartford, August the 12th. 1712.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting for Daniel Comstock,  
the Sum of Two Pounds and Two Pence, as per Order: I say  
received per me for Service at Port Royal.

William Stone.

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John Hays, Corp.	Dr.
To Sundries per Mr. Foxcraft	£ 05 00 5
To Sundries per Sir Charles Hobby	03 15 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
To Sundries per Mr. Jackson	00 02 0

# An Accompt of Pay

Due to Col<sup>l</sup> Whiting's Company whilst in Her Majesties Service at Annapolis Royal,  
and of Payments made to them; from the 10th. of October 1710.  
to the 10th. of October 1711.

[illegible]



To provide Bills paid at Annapolis	£ 00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	03 17 6
To Province Bills per me	00 10 0
To Ditto paid by Mr. Borland	04 10 0
	<hr/>
	£ 18 05 5

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Israel Bunnell, Serj. & Corp.

	Dr.
To Sundries of Foxcraft	£ 01 04 2
To Mr. Jackson	00 06 0
To Sir Charles	02 10 0
To Province Bills paid at Annapolis	00 10 0
To Ditto paid per Mr. Borland at Boston	01 10 0
To Ditto paid my Self as per Rec. in full	17 12 6
	<hr/>
	£ 23 12 8

New Haven, December 31st. 1711.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Seventeen Pound Twelve Shilling and Six Pence for Service at Port Royal: Received per me.

Israel Bunnell.

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David Palmer, Corp.

	Dr.
To Sundries of Foxcraft	£ 02 18 0
To Sir Charles	00 16 0
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	03 15 7
To paid by Mr. Borland	01 10 0
To Poundage and Hospital	00 12 9
To paid Sam. Palmer	02 02 7
	<hr/>
	£ 12 04 11

Hartford, June 16. 1712.

Received of Col. William Whiting for my Brother David Palmer, the Sum of Two Pounds Two Shillings and Seven Pence for his Service at Port Royal; per his Order: I say Received per me.

Samuel Palmer.

Leander Munte, Drum.		Dr.	
To Mr. Foxcraft		£ 01	03 6
To Sir Charles		00	06 0
To Province Bills		00	10 0
To paid in full		13	13 6
		<hr/>	
		£ 15	13 0

Jonathan Lamb,		Dr.	
To Mr. Foxcraft		£ 04	11 2
To Sir Charles		02	05 0
To Mr. Jackson		00	02 6
To Province Bills		00	10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler		03	17 6
		<hr/>	
		£ 11	06 2

Thomas Elgar,		Dr.	
To Mr. Foxcraft		£ 00	11 6
To Mr. Jackson		00	15 8
To Sir Charles		01	16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To Bills of Credit paid at Annapolis		00	10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler		03	08 4
		<hr/>	
		£ 07	02 4

William Page,		Dr.	
To Mr. Foxcraft		£ 03	16 6
To Mr. Jackson		00	19 8
To Sir Charles		03	03 4
To Bills paid at Annapolis		00	10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler		04	13 1
To paid by Mr. Borland of Boston		01	10 0
To a Jacket		00	18 0
To Bills paid Sir Charles per your note		00	10 0
		<hr/>	
		£ 16	00 7







New Haven, October the 23d. 1711.

Then Received by my Order to Sir Charles Hobby of Col.  
William Whiting, the Sum of Ten Shillings for Services at Port  
Royal. Per William Page.

John Tuttle,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 01 16 3
To Mr. Jackson	01 04 0
To Sir Charles	00 18 4½
To Province Bills paid you	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	04 09 7
	£ 08 18 2

Gershom Mutton,	Dr.
To Sundries of Foxcraft	£ 00 08 6
To Ditto of Mr. Jackson	00 15 4
To Sundries of Sir Charles	01 02 6
To paid you Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	03 14 6
To paid you by Mr. Borland of Boston	01 10 0
	£ 08 10 0

Daniel Miles,	Dr.
To Sundries of Foxcraft	£ 00 18 5
To Ditto of Jackson	00 18 9
To Sundries of Sir Charles	05 02 4
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr Scuyler	04 02 10
To paid you by Mr. Borland at Boston	01 10 0
To paid you my Self	00 10 0
	£ 13 02 4

New Haven, December 31st. 1711.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Ten Shillings  
for Services at Port Royal: I say,

Per Daniel Miles.

Jonathan Ogden,		Dr.	
To Sundries to Foxcraft		£ 00	18 5
To Ditto to Mr. Jackson		00	10 0
To Sir Charles		01	10 2
To Province Bills		00	10 1
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler		04	04 1
		<hr/>	
		£ 07	12 8

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Abraham Jump,		Dr.	
To Sundries of Mr. Foxcraft		£ 03	02 9
To Ditto of Mr. Jackson		00	09 7
To Sundries of Sir Charles		01	17 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Province Bills		00	10 0
To Sundries of Scuyler		04	02 10
		<hr/>	
		£ 10	02 2

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Thomas Leeds,		Dr.	
To Sundries of Foxcraft		£ 01	08 6
To Ditto of Mr. Jackson		00	11 6
To Sundries of Sir Charles		01	04 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Province Bills		00	10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler		03	19 2
		<hr/>	
		£ 07	13 2

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Joseph Baker,		Dr.	
To Sundries of Foxcraft		£ 00	16 0
To Ditto of Jackson		00	12 8
To Sir Charles		02	04 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler		01	14 9
To paid by Mr. Borland		02	10 0
To Westcoat and Breeches		02	04 0
To 6 P. Soap at 4d per Pound		00	02 0

To Cash paid you	£ 01 10 2
To Province Bills	00 10 0
	<hr/>
	£ 12 03 11

Hartford, February 19th. 1711.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Thirty Shillings  
for Service at Port Royal: I say per me.

Joseph Baker.

Peter Burnet,	Dr.
To Sundries of Foxeraft	£ 01 15 1
To Mr. Jackson	00 15 0
To Sir Charles	02 04 2
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	03 07 6
To Poundage and Hospital Money	00 10 0
To paid Mr. James Morgan	00 04 9
	<hr/>
	£ 09 06 8

Hartford, March 17th. 1711, 12.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Four Shillings  
& Nine Pence for Peter Burnet's Service at Port Royal: Per  
me his Master.

James Morgan.

Joseph Stent,	Dr.
To Sundries to Foxeraft	£ 01 13 3
To Mr. Jackson	00 03 6
To Sir Charles	02 03 6
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	01 00 1
To Bills paid Peter Tyler	01 17 9
	<hr/>
	£ 07 08 1

Brandford, December 31st. 1711.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting for Joseph Stent, the  
Sum of One Pound Seventeen Shillings and Nine Pence, being  
for the said Stent's Service at Port Royal: I say per Order  
Received per me.

Peter Tyler.

John Mackwise,	Dr.
To Province Bills,	£ 00 10 0
To paid you by Mr. Borland	06 00 0
To paid you at Hartford by my Self	01 00 0
To Capt. Williams	00 03 0
To Cash lent you at Annapolis	00 02 6
To Ditto at Capt. Wells	00 01 0
To Bills paid by me	03 12 0
	<hr/>
	£ 11 08 6

New London, January 29th. 1711, 12.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Three Pounds Twelve Shillings being for Service at Port Royal: I say Received per me. John Mackwise.

Thomas Armstrong,	Dr.
To Sundry Slops	£ 01 13 6
To Province Bills	00 10 0
Paid by Mr. Borland to Capt. Bartlet	11 08 2
	<hr/>
	£ 13 11 8

John Uick,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 02 15 1
To Cloathing Receiv'd of me	01 12 6
To Sir Charles	04 02 4
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	04 02 9
To paid Mr. Boland	01 10 0
To paid you by my Self	01 07 0
	<hr/>
	£ 15 19 8

Hartford, January the 7th. 1711, 12.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of One Pound Seven Shillings for my Service at Port Royal: I say Received per me. John Uick.

Benjamin Tyler,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 01 14 10
To Sir Charles	02 06 8½
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	03 18 3
To a Jacket of me	00 12 0
To paid Mr. Borland	01 10 0
Paid in Bills by me	01 11 4
	<hr/>
	£ 12 03 4

Brandford, December the 31st. 1711.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of One Pound Eleven Shillings and Four Pence for Service at Annapolis Royal:  
I say Received per me. Benj. Tyler.

William Kerle,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 05 15 3
To Mr. Jackson	00 17 7
To Sir Charles	02 00 6
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries by Scuyler	03 09 9
	<hr/>
	£ 12 13 1

Ebenezer Cooper,	Dr.
To Sundries to Foxcraft	£ 02 12 5
To Sir Charles	02 10 10¾
To Province Bills	00 10 0
To Sundries of Mr. Scuyler	03 11 6
To paid per Mr. Borland	01 10 0
To 6 Pound of Soap	00 02 0
To Bills paid your Father	02 05 7
	<hr/>
	£ 13 02 4¾

December 12th. 1711.

Received of Col. William Whiting for my Son Ebenezar Cooper the Sum of Two Pound Five Shillings and Seven Pence, being for his Service at Port Royal: I say per me.

Thomas Cooper.

William Everett,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 02 09 6
To Sir Charles	01 10 0
To Province Bills	00 10 0
	<hr/>
	£ 04 09 6

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John Morris,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 02 09 4
To Sir Charles	01 19 0
	<hr/>
	£ 04 09 0

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Thomas Fanning,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 02 19 2
To Sir Charles	02 03 0
To Mr. Jackson	00 15 11
To a Jacket	00 12 0
	<hr/>
	£ 06 10 1

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Samuel Munson,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 00 10 0
To Sir Charles	01 05 8
To Mr. Jackson	00 02 6
	<hr/>
	£ 02 03 0

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John Rayment,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 01 09 8
To Sir Charles	00 13 10
To Mr. Jackson	00 01 2
	<hr/>
	£ 02 04 8

James Cornish,	Dr.		
To Mr. Foxcraft	£	00	10 3
To Sir Charles		00	03 4
To paid William Tuller		03	15 9
			<hr/>
	£	04	09 4

Hartford, February 5th. 1711, 12.

Received of Col. Will. Whiting the Sum of Three Pounds Fifteen and Nine Pence, being for James Cornish's Service at Annapolis Royal: I say Received per Order per me.

William Tuller.

Ephraim Bates	Dr.		
To Foxcraft	£	00	16 2
To bills paid by your Brother Joseph		01	00 8
			<hr/>
	£	01	16 10

Hartford, June 11. 1712.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Twenty Shillings and Eight Pence, being for my late Brother Ephraim Bates's Service at Port Royal: I say Received per me.

Steven Bates.

William Philips,	Dr.		
To Mr. Foxcraft	£	02	19 2
To Sir Charles		00	13 8
			<hr/>
	£	03	12 10

Isaac Ray,	Dr.		
To Foxcraft	£	01	00 0
To Sir Charles		00	17 4
To paid James Ray		00	07 2
			<hr/>
	£	02	04 4

Hartford, March the 7th. 1711, 12.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Seven Shillings, For my Son Isaac Ray's Service at Port Royal: I say per me.

James Ray.

John Beach,	Dr.
To Foxcraft	£ 02 06 9
To Money paid by me	00 01 0
To Cash paid by John Sandford	00 07 7
	<hr/>
	£ 02 15 4

Wallingford, January 11th. 1711, 12.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Seven Shillings and Seven Pence, Being for John Beaches Service at Port Royal: I say Received per me, and the other Relations by me.  
John Sanford.

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Joseph Parkes,	Dr.
To Foxcraft	£ 01 18 6
To paid my Self	00 18 11
	<hr/>
	£ 02 17 5

Hartford, January the 21st. 1711, 12.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Eighteen Shillings and Eleven Pence, being for my Brother Joseph's Service (Deceased) at Port Royal: I say per me.  
Nathaniel Parks.

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Zachariah Ferris,	Dr.
To Foxcraft	£ 00 10 0
To Mr. Walker per your Note	00 11 6
	<hr/>
	£ 01 02 6

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Thomas Devenish,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 01 15 6
To Sir Charles	00 08 8
To Cash paid you by me	00 01 10
	<hr/>
	£ 02 06 0



Ebenezar Carrington,	Dr.			
To Foxcraft	£	03	15	4
To Sir Charles		02	07	6
	£	06	02	10

Ephraim Wheeler,	Dr.			
To Foxcraft	£	01	14	0
To Jackson		00	13	3
To Sir Charles		02	10	4
	£	04	17	7

Joseph Rodman,	Dr.			
To Foxcraft	£	02	02	9
To Jackson		00	02	3
To Sir Charles		00	05	0
To what I paid John Makens per your Mother's				
order		00	06	4
	£	02	16	4

Hartford, July the 2d. 1711.

Received of Col. Will. Whiting for Joseph Rodman's Service at Port Royal, the Sum of Six Shillings and Four Pence, by Virtue of his Mother's Orders since his Decease: I say per me.  
John Meakins.

David Lyman,	Dr.			
To Foxcraft	£	01	00	7
To Sir Charles		01	09	10
To Bills paid his Brother Jonathan		01	16	11
	£	03	17	4

Hartford, March the 7th. 1711, 12.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of One Pound Six and Eleven Pence, for my brother David's Service at Port Royal: As per Order per me.

Jonathan Lyman.

Thomas Harris,	Dr.		
To Foxcraft	£	01	16 3
To Sir Charles		01	02 4
To Jackson		00	03 4
		<hr/>	
	£	03	01 11

Querry Chatfield,	Dr.		
To Foxcraft	£	03	19 3
To Jackson		00	05 10
To Sir Charles		01	11 4
		<hr/>	
	£	05	16 5

Joseph Goodwin,	Dr.		
To Foxcraft	£	00	08 6
To Jackson		00	07 5
To Sir Charles Hobby		01	19 10
		<hr/>	
	£	02	15 9

John Floyd,	Dr.		
To Foxcraft	£	02	19 1
To Jackson		00	02 2
To Sir Charles		02	10 0
		<hr/>	
	£	05	11 3

John Martin,	Dr.		
To Foxcraft	£	01	14 10
To Jackson		01	09 6
To Sir Charles		00	10 10
To a pair of Breeches		00	08 0
To Money for Milk		00	01 0
To paid Mr. Ward his Master		01	07 2
		<hr/>	
	£	05	11 4

December the 21st. 1711.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of One Pound Seven and Two Pence for John Marins Service at Port Royal, being my Servant: I say per me.

William Ward.

William Lee,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 02 07 0
To Mr. Jackson	01 15 3
To Sir Charles Hobby	02 00 0
	<hr/>
	£ 06 02 3

William Parks,	Dr.
To Mr. Foxcraft	£ 01 07 0
To Mr. Jackson	00 07 7
To Sir Charles	01 15 2
To paid John Parks per Order	02 03 7
	<hr/>
	£ 05 13 4

Hartford, May the 16th. 1712.

Then Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Two Pounds Three Shillings and Seven Pence, being due for William Parks Service at Port Royal: I say per Order Received by me.

John Parks.

Joseph Dutton,	Dr.
To Foxcraft	£ 03 02 3
To Jackson	00 07 1
To Sir Charles	01 13 6
To paid Thomas Gates per Order	00 09 10
	<hr/>
	£ 05 12 2

June 3d. 1712.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Nine Shillings and Ten Pence, for Joseph Dutton's Service at Port Royal: As per Order per me.

Thomas Gates.

Elnathan Perry,	Dr.
To Foxcraft	£ 00 17 10
To Jackson	00 14 6
To Sir Charles	00 19 0
To a Hatt	00 03 0
	<hr/>
	£ 02 14 4

Samuel Bartlet,	Dr.
To Foxcraft	£ 01 11 7
To Jackson	00 00 9
To Sir Charles	00 18 4
To Sundries Receiv'd of me	00 16 0
To Bills paid William Porter	02 13 4
	<hr/>
	£ 05 10 0

Hartford, March the 7th. 1711, 12.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Two Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, being for Samuel Bartlet's Service, at Port Royal: I say Received as Administrators to the said Bartlet per me.

William Porter.

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Edward Haget,	Dr.
To Foxcraft	£ 01 15 10
To Jackson	00 19 5
To Sir Charles	01 13 2
To 15 Pound of Soap at 4d per Pound	00 05 8
To Sundries amounting to	03 07 11
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	£ 08 02 0

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Joseph Burton,	Dr.
To Bills paid your Master Col. John	
Livingston in full	£ 12 03 4

New London, December 10th. 1712.

Received of Col. William Whiting the Sum of Three Pounds in full of Joseph Burtons Pay at Annapolis Royal, he being my Servant.

John Livingston.

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Boston January the 5th. 1713.

Save Errors, Per

WILLIAM WHITING.













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